

81880-26

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1/9



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF  
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND  
POLLUTION PREVENTION

Nikki Yepez  
Canyon Group LLC c/o Gowan Company  
P.O. Box 5569  
Yuma, AZ 85366-5569

FEB 08 2013

Subject: Revised Basic Confidential Statement of Formula and Revised Label  
Permit Plus  
EPA Reg. No. 81880-26  
Application dated: January 16, 2013

Dear Ms. Yepez:

The Agency has reviewed your submission for a new Confidential Statement of Formula, and the following comment applies:

The Confidential Statement of Formula dated November 19, 2012 for the basic formulation agrees with the label claim in compliance with PR Notice 91-2 and is acceptable. This CSF will replace all previously accepted basic CSFs.

Additionally, the amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. Amended labeling will supersede all previously accepted ones.

The Confidential Statement of Formula and stamped label have been added to your file as part of the record. If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Maggie Rudick at [rudick.maggie@epa.gov](mailto:rudick.maggie@epa.gov) or (703) 347-0257.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis  
Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

**ACCEPTED**

**FEB 08 2013**

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg No. 81880-26

GROUP	<b>2</b>	HERBICIDES
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# PERMIT<sup>®</sup> PLUS

## Herbicide

PERMIT PLUS is a selective herbicide for the control of listed annual broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in field corn, fallow ground, rice (except California) and sulfonylurea-tolerant soybeans.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% By Wt.
Halosulfuron-methyl.....	67.0%
Thifensulfuron-methyl.....	3.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS.....	25.0%
	<b>TOTAL 100.0%</b>

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## WARNING-AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

FIRST AID	
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call poison control center or physician for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person rinse mouth thoroughly with water, spit out rinse water.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment.  <b>FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE 1-888-478-0798.</b></p>	

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks.
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber). For more options, follow instructions for category A (dry and water-based formulations) on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

**NET CONTENTS: \_\_\_\_\_ OUNCES**

Produced For:  
 Canyon Group LLC.  
 c/o Gowan Company  
 P.O. Box 5569  
 Yuma, Arizona 85366-5569

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters. This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product **must** only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Canyon Supplemental Labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- coveralls
- shoes plus socks
- chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyethylene. For more options, follow instructions for category A (dry and water-based formulations) on an EPA chemical resistant category selection chart.

For more product information, call toll-free 1-800-883-1844.

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

Biological Information

The level of weed control following PERMIT PLUS application is dependent upon application rate, weed species and size at application time, and growing conditions. For best results, applications should be made to actively growing weeds at the heights defined in the "USE RATE GUIDE" sections of this label. Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop. Where allowed, sequential applications may be required to control later weed flushes. Soon after PERMIT PLUS is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and susceptible weeds are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, the leaves and growing point begin to discolor. Complete control typically occurs within 7 to 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions.

Resistance Management

PERMIT PLUS contains Group 2 herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by PERMIT PLUS or other Group 2 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of PERMIT PLUS or other target site of action Group 2 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank-mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact Gowan Company at 1-800-883-1844.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

**Mixing Directions:** Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension.

- Turn on spray tank agitation. Fill the spray tank to about three-fourths of the desired volume with water or carrier.
- Add the specified amount of this product as listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections.
- Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation.
- Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source.
- Add nonionic surfactant and other adjuvants as the last ingredients in the tank.
- Spray solutions should be applied within 24 hours after mixing.

4/9

**Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)** is required in the PERMIT PLUS spray solution. Use an NIS which is approved by EPA for use on food crops and which contains at least 80 percent active ingredient. Use NIS at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v concentration (=1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution).

**Crop oil concentrate (COC)** may be used with PERMIT PLUS instead of NIS. Do not use both NIS and COC in the spray mixture. Add COC to the spray mixture at 1% v/v concentration (=1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution). Use only an EPA approved, high quality petroleum or vegetable-based crop oil concentrate which contains at least 14 percent emulsifiers.

**Nitrogen fertilizer** should be added to the spray solution for postemergent applications to improve the control of certain species. Apply a high quality, granular spray grade ammonium sulfate at a rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Use of liquid AMS solution is allowed as long as the use rate selected equates to the amount of actual nitrogen applied in 2-4 lbs. of granular AMS. Another option would be to use liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution (e.g. 28-0-0) at a rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre. Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier for postemergence applications or excessive crop injury may occur.

#### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

Applications may be made by ground or aerial equipment to healthy, actively growing weeds. For best results, avoid applications when weeds are under stress due to weather, disease, insect damage, or combinations of these factors. PERMIT PLUS is rainfast after 4 hours; rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after application may reduce effectiveness.

Thoroughly clean application equipment prior to mixing PERMIT PLUS spray solutions, after PERMIT PLUS use, and prior to spraying a crop other than those listed on the label. Prepare a tank cleaning solution which consists of a 1 percent solution of household ammonia (one quart of ammonia for every 25 gallons of water). Use sufficient cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surface and to flush all hoses. Repeat the procedure with the ammonia solution. Complete the cleaning process by rinsing with clean water.

#### Ground Applications

Apply PERMIT PLUS uniformly with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. Other common carrier solutions may be used for directed applications as long as spray contact with crop foliage is avoided. Select spray volumes that ensure thorough and uniform weed coverage. Choose nozzles which provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate pressure (psi).

#### Aerial Applications

Apply this product or approved tank mixtures with properly calibrated equipment in 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Regardless of application equipment selected, avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during applications.

Avoid disturbing (e.g., cultivation) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

#### Spray Drift Management

**AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.** The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from all applications to agricultural field crops.

#### The importance of spray droplet size:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but may not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the following "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity", and "Temperature Inversion" sections of this advisory).

#### Controlling initial droplet size and placement (all applications):

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher flow rates produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation** – For nozzles oriented downward remember that significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

#### Controlling placement of spray droplets (special considerations for aerial applications):

- **Boom length** – The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the wingspan or rotor. For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Nozzle orientation** – Nozzles should never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.
- **Application height** – Applications should not be greater than 10 feet above the top of the tallest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Greater application heights result in greater droplet size reduction through evaporation and greater movement in air currents. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Application speed** – Slower aircraft speeds within a safe range will produce less air turbulence and fewer small droplets.

- **Swath adjustment** – When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distances should increase with increasing drift potential (wind speed, droplet size, etc.).

**Key environmental factors:**

- **Wind** – Drift potential is the lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Applicators should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.
- **Temperature and humidity** – When making applications in low relative humidity set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.
- **Temperature inversions** – Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable air currents that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke detector. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

**Sensitive areas:**

Pesticides should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

**WEED CONTROLLED BY PERMIT PLUS ALONE**

C = Control, S = Suppression, NA = No Activity

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Alligator Weed <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	NA	S
Amaranth, Spiny <sup>2</sup> <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>
Barnyardgrass <sup>5</sup> <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	S <sup>5</sup>	NA
Bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i>	NA	S
Burcucumber <i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	NA	S
Cocklebur, common <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	C
Corn Spurry <i>Spergula arvensis</i>	C	C
Cutleaf Groundcherry <i>Physalis angulata</i>	C	C
Spreading Dayflower <i>Commelina diffusa</i>	C	C
Duck Salad <sup>4</sup> <i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	NA	C <sup>4</sup>
Eclipta <i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	C	C
Flatsedge, Rice <sup>2</sup> <i>Cyperus iria</i>	S <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>
Fleabane, Philadelphia <i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	NA	C

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Galinsoga <i>Galinsoga spp.</i>	C	C
Golden Crownbeard <i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	NA	C
Goosefoot <i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	C	C
Groundsel, common <i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	C	NA
Horsenettle <i>Solanum carolinense</i>	NA	C
Horseweed/Marest ail <sup>2</sup> <i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	NA
Horsetail <i>Equisetum arvense</i>	NA	S
Jimsonweed <i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	S
Jointvetch <i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	C	C
Kochia <sup>2</sup> <i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	S <sup>2</sup>
Ladysthumb <i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	C
Lambsquarter, common <i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	C
Mallow, Venice <i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	NA	C

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Milkweed, common <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	NA	S
Milkweed, honeyvine <i>Ampelamus albidus</i>	NA	S
Morningglory, Ivyleaf <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	NA	S
Morningglory, Tall <sup>1</sup> <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	NA	S
Mustard, wild <i>Sinapis arevensis</i>	C	C
Nutsedge, Yellow <sup>1</sup> <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	S	C <sup>1</sup>
Nutsedge, Purple <sup>1</sup> <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	S	C <sup>1</sup>
Passionflower, Maypop <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	NA	C
Pigweed, redroot <sup>2</sup> <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>
Pigweed, smooth <sup>2</sup> <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>
Pokeweed, common <i>Phytolacca americana</i>	NA	C
Purslane <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	S	NA

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Radish, wild <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	C	C
Ragweed, common <sup>2</sup> <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>
Ragweed, giant <sup>2</sup> <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	NA	C <sup>2</sup>
Redstem <i>Ammannia auriculata</i>	NA	C
Ricefield Bulrush <sup>2</sup> <i>Scirpus mucronatus</i>	NA	C <sup>2</sup>
Sesbania, Hemp <i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	S	C
Shepherdspurse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C	C
Sida, prickly <i>Sida spinosa</i>	NA	S
Smallflower Umbrellaplant <sup>3,4</sup> <i>Cyperus difformis</i>	NA	C
Smartweeds, Annual <i>Polygonum spp.</i>	C	C
Sunflower <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	C
Texasweed <sup>4</sup> <i>Caperonia palustris</i>	NA	C
Velvetleaf <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	C

1. Heavy infestations of nutsedge may require an early treatment to prevent competition with the crop. Where crop use directions allow, sequential applications may be necessary.
2. Certain biotypes of this weed species are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. Where these ALS-resistant biotypes are known to exist, an appropriate registered herbicide, active against the weed and with another mode of action, should be used alone or in tank mixtures with PERMIT PLUS to control these biotypes. To control weeds not listed on this label a tankmix product can be added, refer to the tankmix section of this label.
4. Must be less than two inches in height.
5. Suppression on irrigated areas of the Mississippi Delta region only.

### FIELD CORN

**Corn Growth Stage:** When used alone, PERMIT PLUS can be applied over-the-top or with drop nozzles to 2 to 6 leaf corn (1-5 collars). PERMIT PLUS can be applied only once per season at a rate of .75 oz/acre (0.031 pound halosulfuron per acre and 0.0036 pound thifensulfuron per acre). Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.

Apply PERMIT PLUS to field corn hybrids with a Relative Maturity (RM) of 88 days or more, including "food grade" (yellow dent, hard endosperm), waxy and high-oil corn. Not all field corn hybrids of less than 88 days RM, not all white corn hybrids or Hi-Lysine hybrids have been tested for crop safety, nor does Canyon Group have access to all seed company data. Consequently, injury arising from the use of PERMIT PLUS on these types of corn is the responsibility of the user. Consult with your seed supplier before applying PERMIT PLUS to any of these corn types.

7/9

**POSTEMERGENCE  
WEEDS CONTROLLED  
PERMIT PLUS  
CORN USE RATE GUIDE**

Crop	Use Rate	Application Timing	Crop Height
Field Corn	.75 oz/acre	Postemergence	2-6 leaves (1-5 collars)

Use Rate: 0.75 ounce of product by weight per acre

Weed Species	Weed Height (inches)
Cocklebur, common	1 to 9
Dayflower	1 to 2
Eclipta	1 to 4
Flatsedge rice	1 to 9
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 to 3
Jointvetch	1 to 2
Kochia	1 to 3*
Lambsquarter	1 to 4
Mallow, Venice	1 to 3
Mustard, Wild	1 to 4
Nutsedge, yellow	3 to 6
purple	3 to 6
Passionflower, maypop	1 to 3
Pigweed, redroot	1 to 12*
Pokeweed, common	1 to 6
Ragweed, common	1 to 9*
giant	1 to 3*
Sesbania, Hemp	1 to 3
Smartweeds, Annual	1 to 6
Sunflower, common	1 to 12
Velvetleaf	1 to 9

\* Refer to "Weeds Controlled" Section of this label.

**WEEDS SUPPRESSED  
PERMIT PLUS  
CORN USE RATE GUIDE**

Use Rate: 0.75 ounce of product by weight per acre

Weed Species	Weed Height (inches)
Burcucumber	1 to 3
Jimsonweed	1 to 4
Kochia	*
Milkweed, common	3 to 5
Milkweed, honeyvine	1 to 3
Morningglory	1 to 3

\* Refer to "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Refer to the "ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION" section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions.

**TANK MIXTURES  
FIELD CORN ONLY**

Ensure that spray equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the whorl of the cornstalk. Do not apply PERMIT PLUS to corn taller than 6 leaf corn or 5 collars.

**PERMIT PLUS Tank-Mixture Options in Field Corn**

Refer to "MIXING INSTRUCTIONS," and "USE RATE GUIDES" sections of this label for detailed information on PERMIT PLUS application.

Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications.

Before mixing in the spray tank, it is recommended that compatibility be tested by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to a spray tank in the following sequence: water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate.

Tank mixtures should not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, water-saturated soils, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost, and insects. Tank-mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.

Tankmixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, Atrazine, Buctrif®, Callisto®, Dicamba, Impact®, Laudis® or Status® can be added.

Tankmixtures for post emerge grass control, including but not limited to Accent®, Beacon®, Option® or Steadfast® can be added.

Tankmixtures for additional post emerge grass and broadleaf control, including but not limited to Glyphosate (glyphosate-tolerant corn only) or Ignite® (LibertyLink® hybrids only) can be added.

Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions, and follow-crop intervals for all products used in tank mixtures.

**PERMIT PLUS and SOIL RESIDUALS**

Alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor and dimethenamid may be tank mixed with PERMIT PLUS for residual control of foxtails and other grass weeds in field corn.

**SULFONYLUREA-TOLERANT SOYBEANS**

**Preemergence or Preplant Spring Application Varieties Tolerant to Sulfonylurea Herbicides Only**

Use rate: 0.75 – 1.5 oz/A (0.031 pound halosulfuron per acre and 0.0036 pound thifensulfuron per acre to 0.062 pound halosulfuron per acre and 0.0073 pound thifensulfuron per acre)

For contact and residual control or suppression of many labeled broadleaf winter and early-germinating summer annual weeds, apply PERMIT PLUS once per season as a preemergence or spring preplant treatment between 21 days before planting until prior to emergence (cracking). Apply to actively growing weeds free of visible stresses for best activity to occur.

To maximize burndown of existing broadleaf weeds, always add a crop oil concentrate (1% v/v) and granular AMS (2-4 lb/A) or UAN (1-2% v/v) to the mix.

For enhanced control of broadleaf winter or early-germinating summer annual weeds, PERMIT PLUS can be tank-mixed with glyphosate and/or 2,4-D LV ester. Base the use rate of 2,4-D or glyphosate on the label range of the given product and formulation chosen and follow all other use restrictions. If emerged grasses are present, always add glyphosate to control these weeds.

In reduced tillage systems, do not make any tillage operation after application of PERMIT PLUS.

While no instances of crop injury to sulfonylurea tolerant varieties have been seen from spring preplant or pre-emergence applications in research trials, not all soybeans have been screened for tolerance to PERMIT PLUS. Please consult with local agronomists for herbicide tolerance information. Do not apply PERMIT PLUS if plans include planting Adzuki beans as unacceptable crop injury could result.

**PRE EMERGENCE**

**WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED  
PERMIT PLUS  
SULFONYLUREA-TOLERANT SOYBEAN USE RATE GUIDE**

Crop	Use Rate	Application Timing	Prior to Emergence
Sulfonylurea-Tolerant Soybeans	.75- 1.5 oz/acre	Preemergence	0 Days

**Weeds Controlled or Suppressed – Pre Emergence Application**  
Use rate: 0.75 – 1.5 ounces of product by weight per acre

- Chickweed, common<sup>b</sup>
- Cocklebur, common
- Deadnettle, purple<sup>b</sup>
- Galinsoga, Hairy
- Groundsel, common
- Henbit<sup>b</sup>
- Kochia<sup>a, d</sup>
- Lambsquarters, common
- Marestail (horseweed)<sup>c, d</sup>
- Mustard, wild
- Nutsedge, yellow
- purple
- Pennycress, field<sup>b</sup>
- Pepperweed, field<sup>b</sup>
- Pepperweed, Virginia<sup>b</sup>
- Pigweed, redroot
- Ragweed, common<sup>d</sup>
- giant<sup>d</sup>
- Shepherdspurse
- Sunflower, common
- Velvetleaf

<sup>a</sup> Tank-mix with 2,4-D recommended to achieve maximum control of emerged weeds  
<sup>b</sup> Tank-mix with glyphosate recommended for maximum control of emerged weeds  
<sup>c</sup> Tank-mix with glyphosate + 2,4-D recommended for maximum control of emerged weeds  
<sup>d</sup> Activity limited to ALS-sensitive biotypes only; reduced activity can be expected from ALS-tolerant biotypes

9/9

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed.

**Postemergence Application to Soybean Varieties Tolerant to Sulfonylurea Herbicides Only**

Use rate: 0.75 ounce per acre (0.031 pound halosulfuron per acre and 0.0036 pound thifensulfuron per acre)

For contact and residual control of many broadleaf weeds and nutsedge, apply PERMIT PLUS once per season as a postemergence treatment to sulfonylurea tolerant soybean varieties only. Apply between the V1 to R2 (no later than 88 days prior to harvest). If the tolerant soybean variety selected is stacked with a glyphosate tolerant trait, then glyphosate must be tank-mixed with PERMIT PLUS. Base the use rate of glyphosate on the label range of the given product and formulation chosen and follow all other use restrictions.

Always add a non-ionic surfactant (0.25-0.5% v/v) or crop oil concentrate (1% v/v) unless specifically restricted by the particular glyphosate label chosen. Apply granular AMS (2-4 lb/A), liquid AMS (nitrogen rate applied equivalent to 2-4 lb/A of granular AMS) or UAN (2-4 qt/A) to the mix. Applications should be made to actively growing weeds free of stress for best activity to occur.

Do not apply PERMIT PLUS postemergence to straight Roundup Ready or conventional soybean varieties as severe crop injury will result. Occasional phytotoxicity symptoms may appear on some susceptible sulfonylurea tolerant varieties when this product is applied post emergence. Possible symptoms could include stunting (seen as a reduction in leaf size or internode length), yellowing leaves and/or red veins, and necrosis of the leaves and petioles. In varieties evaluated that have exhibited these symptoms, crop has quickly recovered after metabolizing the product. The potential for soybean injury is most pronounced with applications made during hot, humid conditions, under widely fluctuating weather or temperature conditions, or with applications to soybeans under stress.

**POSTEMERGENCE  
WEEDS CONTROLLED  
PERMIT PLUS  
SULFONYLUREA-TOLERANT SOYBEAN USE RATE GUIDE**

Crop	Use Rate	Application Timing	Crop Height
Sulfonylurea -Tolerant Soybeans	.75 oz/acre	Postemergence	V1 to R2 (no later than 88 days prior to harvest)

**WEEDS CONTROLLED – Postemergence Application**

Weed Species	Use Rate: 0.75 ounce of product by weight per acre	
	Weed Height (inches)	
Cocklebur, common	1 to 9	
Dayflower	1 to 2	
Eclipta	1 to 4	
Flatsedge rice	1 to 9	
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 to 3	
Jointvetch	1 to 2	
Kochia	1 to 3	
Lambsquarter	1 to 4	
Mallow, Venice	1 to 3	
Mustard, Wild	1 to 4	
Nutsedge: yellow	1 to 6	
purple	1 to 6	
Passionflower, maypop	1 to 3	
Pigweed, redroot <sup>1</sup>	1 to 3	
Pokeweed, common	1 to 6	
Ragweed: common	1 to 9	
giant	1 to 3	
Sesbania, Hemp	1 to 3	
Smartweed, annual	1 to 6	
Sunflower, common	1 to 12	
Velvetleaf <sup>1</sup>	1 to 9	

<sup>1</sup> For large velvetleaf and pigweed, the addition of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2 to 4 quarts per acre) plus crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant is recommended.

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed. Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage or harvesting silage.

**TANK MIXTURES  
SULFONYLUREA-TOLERANT SOYBEANS ONLY**

**PERMIT PLUS Tank-Mixture Options in Sulfonylurea-Tolerant Soybeans**

Refer to "MIXING INSTRUCTIONS," and "USE RATE GUIDES" sections of this label for detailed information on PERMIT PLUS application.

Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications.